

### **Remarks**

Further and favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks.

#### **Error in Statement of No New Matter in Preliminary Amendment filed November 5, 2001**

A substitute specification and abstract were filed with the Preliminary Amendment of November 5, 2001. A statement was included in the Preliminary Amendment that no new matter has been added. This is correct with regard to the changes which are shown in the redacted version (version with markings) of the substitute specification and abstract submitted with the Preliminary Amendment. However, additional subject matter, not shown by the markings in the redacted version, was inadvertently incorporated into the substitute specification and abstract. This happened as a result of the circumstances discussed below.

When the client sent the order letter requesting Applicant's attorney to file a new application, the client sent a version of the application by mail and by e-mail. Applicant's attorney revised the mail version prior to filing (with an unexecuted Declaration and Power of Attorney). But when the substitute specification and abstract were done, the e-mail version which the client sent Applicant's attorney was used to prepare the substitute specification and abstract. This e-mail version includes subject matter that was not included in the application as originally filed. For instance, one of the changes which Applicant's attorney made prior to filing is to delete the expression "or a derivative thereof" from the application which was originally mailed by the client to Applicant's attorney. [This phrase is the subject of an outstanding rejection against the claims.] But since the e-mail version of the application originally sent by the client was used to prepare the substitute specification, the phrase "or a derivative there of" appears in several places throughout the substitute specification submitted with the Preliminary Amendment. There are also other changes which Applicant's attorney made prior to filing the application which do not appear in the substitute specification submitted with the Preliminary Amendment.

The same problem as discussed above with the specification and abstract also affected amended claims 1 and 7 in the Preliminary Amendment. That is, amended claims 1 and 7 in the

Preliminary Amendment include language “consisting of” and “a derivative thereof” which is not present in original claims 1 and 7 as filed. However, these problems have now been resolved by the amendments submitted with the response of June 6, 2003, and the further amendments to the claims as set forth above.

Applicant’s attorney regrets the error.

#### Correction of Error

A replacement substitute specification and abstract are submitted herewith, to replace the substitute specification and abstract submitted with the Preliminary Amendment. The replacement substitute specification and abstract are based on the application as originally filed, and the only changes which have been made are those which are shown by the markings in the replacement substitute specification and abstract. No new matter has been added.

#### Response to Office Action

Claims 1 and 7 have been amended to incorporate the subject matter of claim 2, as a result of which claim 2 has been cancelled. Furthermore, claims 1, 7 and 8 have been amended to delete reference to the derivative. [As indicated above, the term “derivative” does not appear in the application as originally filed.] In view of this amendment, the rejection of claims 1-8 under the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112 has been rendered moot.

The patentability of the presently claimed invention over the disclosures of the references relied upon by the Examiner in rejecting the claims will be apparent upon consideration of the following remarks.

Thus, the rejection of claims 1-8 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Baker et al. taken in view of the evidence in Ueda et al. is respectfully traversed.

In discussing the content of the Baker et al. reference, the Examiner takes the position that it discloses an ink which comprises a solvent and a polymer “which is soluble in the solvent . . .”

However, Applicant respectfully submits that, in Baker et al., the polymer is not “soluble” in the solvent (dispersant) as required in the presently claimed invention.

In this regard, as discussed in the paragraph bridging columns 6 and 7 of the Baker et al. reference, the "true solutions or . . . highly solvated state" is defined to be a state where the absolute difference in Hildebrand solubility parameter is less than approximately  $1.5 \text{ Mpa}^{1/2}$ ; and when the value of the parameter lies between  $1.5 \text{ Mpa}^{1/2}$  and  $3.0 \text{ Mpa}^{1/2}$ , the "solutes . . . are considered to be weakly solvated or marginally insoluble" (column 7, lines 7-10). Baker et al. use a polymer having a value of the Hildebrand solubility parameter of between 2.5-3.0 (claim 1) or 2.3-3.0 (column 4, line 29), which clearly shows that the polymer of Baker et al. is "insoluble" in the solvent, or dispersant.

The technical philosophy of Baker et al. is quite clearly that they aim to construct a strong insoluble polymer network structure in the dispersant to sustain the particles and to prevent the deposition of the particles (column 5, lines 39-41). Thus, they often stress the importance of "the strength of the gel" and "gel formation", for example, at column 6, line 55, column 7, lines 19-51 and so on.

In responding to Applicant's previous arguments regarding this rejection, the Examiner acknowledges that the co(polymeric) core in Baker et al. is insoluble in the solvent, but the Examiner takes the position that the graft stabilizer which is bonded or grafted to the core is soluble or marginally insoluble in the solvent.

However, although Baker et al. does indicate that the stabilizer comprises polymerizable organic compounds which are "marginally insoluble" (column 7, line 10) in the solvent (in view of their solubility parameter), the reference does not disclose that the graft stabilizer is soluble in the solvent as asserted by the Examiner. Instead of using the word "soluble", Baker et al. refers to "weakly solvated" (column 7, line 10) as an alternative to "marginally insoluble". Baker et al. never refers to the graft stabilizer portion of the organosol as being soluble in the solvent, in contrast to the requirement in the present invention that the polymer is "soluble" in the dispersant.

In further responding to Applicant's previous patentability arguments in this regard, the Examiner states that it is clear that, in Baker et al., the polymer, i.e. organosol, is "at least partially soluble in the aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent" due to the presence of the graft stabilizer.

However, in terms of definitions for technical terms, in chemical meanings, only the expressions "soluble" and "insoluble" have chemical meanings. The term "partially soluble" is

extremely indefinite, and has no scientific meaning. The so-called “partially soluble” state is actually an “insoluble” state in terms of chemical meanings. This is the reason why Baker et al. had to use their special definition of solubility based on the Hildebrand solubility parameter as discussed above.

Similarly, although the Examiner argues that the present claims “are open to all degrees of solubility”, there is no scientific meaning for the term “degree of solubility”, which cannot be found in any reference book, for example, in McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms, where “degree of polymerization” or the like is recited, but “degree of solubility” is not recited.

The term “solubility parameter”, which is a calculation result relating to the solvents, actually exists, however, it is completely different from “degree of solubility”.

Thus, Applicant emphasizes that “soluble” means “completely soluble”, however, “completely soluble” does not always mean the “soluble” state where, for example, insoluble foreign substances may remain.

On another point, but also in connection with the difference in technical philosophy between the present invention and the Baker et al. reference, Applicant notes that Baker et al. does not put importance on the “charge director” or charge controller, as apparent from the disclosure in column 5, lines 31-34 stating that “A charge director may also be added . . .” (Emphasis added) It is therefore apparent that Baker et al. did not consider the charge director to be an indispensable ingredient, in contrast to the presently claimed invention which requires that the ink must contain a particular metal soap.

Furthermore, although the Examiner indicates that Baker et al. discloses use of a metal salt of fatty acid wherein the fatty acid includes naphthenic acid, Applicant notes that the Examples in Baker et al. only use Zirconium HEX-CEM which is a metal salt of octanoic acid, not naphthenic acid. The same company (OMG Chemical Company) that supplies Zirconium HEX-CEM also supplies naphthenic acid salts, but Baker et al. chose only Zirconium HEX-CEM in the Examples, which further shows that they had no notion of the metal soap as an important ingredient in the ink.

On the contrary, in the present invention, the combination of the soluble polymer and the metal soap which is a metallic salt of a particular fatty acid, is the most important feature of the present invention, and as discussed above, the combination of these particular components is not

disclosed or suggested by the Baker et al. reference, which as further noted above, is based on a technical philosophy which is completely different from that of the present invention.

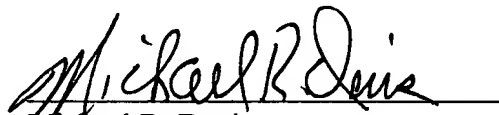
For these reasons, Applicant takes the position that the present invention is clearly patentable over Baker et al.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is submitted that each of the grounds of rejection set forth by the Examiner has been overcome, and that the application is in condition for allowance. Such allowance is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenji OSHIMA

By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael R. Davis", is written over a horizontal line.

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ELECTROSTATIC INK JET INK AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING  
ELECTROSTATIC CHARGES OF COLOR MATERIAL IN THE INK

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an ink for use with an electrostatic ink jet printer and the like, and particularly to an ink for an electrostatic ink jet and a method of controlling electrostatic charges of color material in the ink.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The ink jet recording method, in which characters are printed by ejection of ink onto a recording medium and forming recording dots thereon, is drawing attention as a non-impact recording method that facilitates color printing and is capable of direct recording onto plain paper. Various kinds of printers employing this method are being put ~~putting~~ into practical use.

One of these ink jet recording methods is an electrostatic ink jet recording method. In this method, electric fields are applied between a plurality of recording electrodes opposed to a recording medium and a counter electrode disposed at the back of the recording medium. The potential



difference between the electrodes exerts electrostatic force to the ink supplied on the recording electrodes and ejects the ink onto the recording medium.

Such an ink jet printer is described in a book "Ink Jet Recording Technology" (Triceps Co. Ltd., 1989), for example. An example of a drop-on-demand type full-color recording head structured in accordance with such an electrostatic ink jet system is disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Non-examined Publication No. S58-215253 and in J. Inst. of Electronics and Communication Engineers (IECE), Vol. J68-C, 2, pp.93-100 (1985).

This system employs a slit-like ink ejection port having a plurality of recording electrodes on the inner wall thereof instead of a nozzle provided in a conventional ink jet head (hereinafter referred to as a "head"). The ink ejection port of this system is rarely clogged with ink and the head has a simple structure. Thus, reduction in manufacturing cost of the head can be expected. Moreover, this head structure is effective in producing a so-called "long line head" that can print a wide range in the direction of the width of the recording medium.

Preferably used ~~in~~as an example of this electrostatic head is an oil base ink containing a dye dissolved in an organic solvent. As for the ingredients of the ink, an example shown in J.IECE, Vol. J68-C, 2, pp.93-100

(1985) uses an ink having ~~such physical property~~ properties such as a volume resistivity of  $10^7$  to  $10^8 \Omega\text{cm}$ , a surface tension of 22 mN/m, and a viscosity of 3.1 to 6.9 cP.

However, such an oil base ink has extremely large permeability to  
5 recording paper because it has a surface tension lower than that of water inks commonly used for other ink jet systems. Therefore, the oil base ink poses problems such as low printing density, ink bleeding and setoff when printed onto ordinary paper.

On the other hand, in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Non-examined  
10 Publications Nos. H09-11475, H09-118015 and H09-193389 and the like, other examples of an ink containing electrostatically charged color particles dispersed in a highly electrically insulating liquid are disclosed. Disclosed in these publications are electrostatic heads that concentrate color particles on the ejection port by electrophoresis and eject ink droplets containing highly  
15 concentrated color material.

With the examples shown in these publications, the detailed discharging principle thereof is not clarified. However, the ingredients of the ink are not ejected uniformly with a large quantity of liquid components contained therein, unlike the example shown in the Journal. Instead, the  
20 color material of the ink is coagulated and ejected substantially with less



liquid components contained therein. This is to address the above-mentioned problems. In addition, the use of pigment as a color material can bring more advantageous results than the head using an ink containing a conventional dye, in terms of water resistance and light  
5 resistance of printed images.

In order to obtain excellent printing characteristics with high printing density and without any ink bleeding or setoff using such a color material coagulated type ink for electrostatic ink jet, firstly, it is necessary that the volume resistivity of the liquid components constituting the ink be  
10 sufficiently ~~be~~ high enough. This enables the electric field applied by the recording electrodes and the counter electrode to reach ~~to~~ the color particles. When the volume resistivity of the liquid components is low, the ink is charged up by carrier injection via voltage applied by the recording electrodes. As a result, the ink is prone to be ejected with a large quantity of liquid  
15 components contained therein by electrostatic repulsion.

Secondly, the color particles must have a sufficient amount of electrostatic charges, that is, the particles must have  $\zeta$  potential with highly positive or negative polarity. This is because color particles must be concentrated on the ~~eject~~ ejection port at a sufficient speed by  
20 electrophoresis. Furthermore, for excellent ejection performance and

prevention of deposition of the color particles, it is preferable that the average particle size of the color particles should be approx. 0.1 to 4  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Specifically, in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Non-examined Publication No. H09-193389 and others, the use of an ink having an electric resistivity of  $10^8 \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher, most preferably  $10^{10} \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher, is disclosed. The ink contains, in a dielectric liquid having an electric resistivity of  $10^{10} \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher, dispersed developer particles (solid resin particles containing at least colorant components) having a  $\zeta$  potential of 60 mV or higher relative to the dielectric liquid and an average particle size of 0.01 to 5  $\mu\text{m}$ . Such an ink uses, as insulating liquid, a hydrocarbon solvent having a volume resistivity of  $10^{10} \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher, for example. The color material used in the ink includes carbon black, organic pigment, pigment dispersed in a binder comprising resin, wax, and the like, or on the surface thereof. The ink also includes a dispersant, electrostatic charge control agent, and other additives; however, the composition of the ink, the methods for preparing the ink and for controlling the physical properties of the ink are not disclosed in detail.

With an increasing demand for a printer having higher printing speed and higher-quality images, the above-mentioned color material coagulating head requires a technique for printing high-definition images at high speeds by stable and fast ejection of a small amount of ink droplets containing highly

condensed color material.

It has been proved that printing performance depends largely on the physical properties of the ink. Therefore, in order to obtain sufficient printing performance, as mentioned in the explanation of the prior art, it is preferable that the ink impart high  $\zeta$  potential to its color material while maintaining a high volume resistivity of  $10^{10} \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher. A low  $\zeta$  potential of the color material cannot move the color material to the ejection port, i.e. the tip end of the ejection electrodes at high speeds by electrophoresis. As a result, the color material will be supplied to the tip end insufficiently in poorly coagulated condition and thus the ejection response frequency becomes low.

When the electrostatic repulsion between the surfaces of the ejection electrodes and the color material is weak, the color material adheres to and accumulates on the electrodes and stable ejection may be disturbed. For such a reason, there are problems that sufficient printing density cannot be obtained and stable and high-speed printing cannot be performed.

To address these problems, a metal soap, ionic compound, or surface active agent soluble in the dispersant must be added as an electrostatic charge control agent and make the color material in the ink sufficiently charged. However, it is difficult to impart sufficiently high  $\zeta$  potential to the

color material and control the  $\zeta$  potential while satisfying the requirements for the physical properties of the ink, such as volume resistivity. Effective methods have not been disclosed.

In order to address these problems, the inventors have studied how to  
5 control electrostatic charges of the color material in the ink by using a polymer and metal soap, and have reached to the present invention.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a color material coagulated type ink for an electrostatic head that enables stable and high-speed printing of high-density dots substantially free from ink bleeding.

10 It is also an object of the present invention to provide a method of effectively controlling the electrostatic charges of the color material in the ink.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

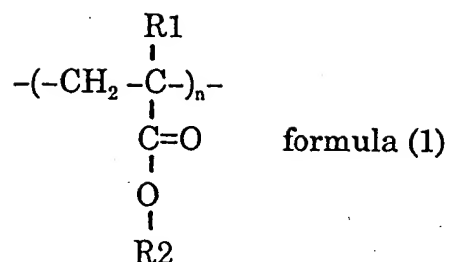
15 An ink in accordance with the present invention includes:

a highly electrically insulating dispersant based on an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent;

a color material insoluble in the dispersant;

a polymer including at least repeating units represented by the  
20 following general formula (1) and soluble in the dispersant; and

a metal soap<sub>x</sub>



where R1 is a hydrogen atom or methyl group and R2 is an alkyl group having 4 to 22 carbon atoms.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating a structure of an electrostatic head used for the evaluation of inks in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

An ink in accordance with the present invention is characterized ~~in~~ by including:

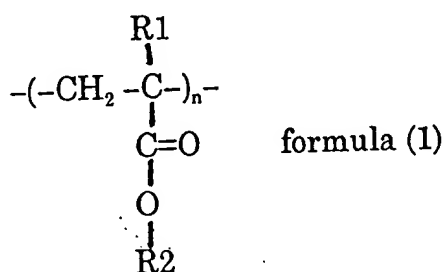
a highly electrically insulating dispersant based on an aliphatic

hydrocarbon solvent;

a color material insoluble in the dispersant;

a polymer having repeating units represented by the following  
general formula (1) and soluble in the dispersant;

5 and a metal soap.



10 where R1 is a hydrogen atom or methyl group and R2 is an alkyl  
group having 4 to 22 carbon atoms.

Moreover, the ink in accordance with the present invention has 6 to  
12 carbon atoms in the fatty acid molecule constituting the above-mentioned  
15 metal soap. When the number of the carbon atoms is 6 to 12, the metal soap  
has sufficient solubility in the dispersant.

Furthermore, the ink in accordance with the present invention is  
characterized in that the carbon number of fatty acids constituting the metal  
soap is 6-12. With a carbon number of fatty acids being 6-12, the metal soap  
20 has good solubility ~~against~~ in the dispersant.

Further, fatty acids constituting the metal soap is preferably one of naphthenic acid, octylic acid and a mixture thereof. These fatty acids have excellent solubility in the dispersant and impart  $\zeta$  potential having highly positive polarity to the color material.

5           It is preferable that the ink in accordance with the present invention contain a dispersant having a volume resistivity of  $10^{13} \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher at a temperature of 25 °C. It is especially preferable that the dispersant should be a hydrocarbon having a boiling point ranging from 150 to 350 °C. Such a dispersant keeps the volume resistivity of the ink at a sufficiently high value,  
10   the evaporation rate of the ink at room temperature within an appropriate range, enhances the stability and safety thereof, and inhibits the odor thereof.

          The ink in accordance with the present invention has a volume resistivity of  $10^{10} \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher at a temperature of 25 °C and contains a  
15   color material having a  $\zeta$  potential of 90mV or higher. When the volume resistivity is within the above-mentioned range, the color material can be supplied to the tip end of ejection electrodes at a speed sufficient to enhance the ability to eject the coagulated color material. In addition, the use of such ink can prevent the color material from adhering to and accumulating on the  
20   ejection electrodes.

The ink in accordance with the present invention can improve the dispersing ability of the color material in the ink and the fixing ability of the color material onto a recording medium.

5 An embodiment of the present invention is described below.

An ink for electrostatic ink jet in accordance with the present invention comprises:

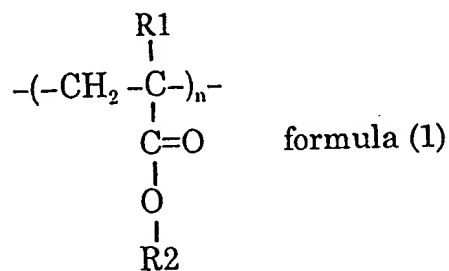
a highly electrically insulating dispersant based on an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent;

10 a color material insoluble in the dispersant;

a polymer having repeating units represented by the following general formula (1) and soluble in the dispersant; and

a metal soap.

15



20 where R1 is a hydrogen atom or methyl group and R2 is an alkyl group having 4 to 22 carbon atoms.

First, ingredients of the ink are described.

It is preferable that the dispersant in accordance with the present



invention include aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents as a main component because the dispersant needs to be highly electrically insulative and have a low dielectric constant.

The following ~~is~~ are the properties required for the dispersant.

5 Firstly, the volume resistivity of the ink needs to be  $10^9 \Omega\text{cm}$ , more preferably  $10^{10} \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher, after a color material, polymer, metal soap and other components are mixed. For this purpose, it is preferable that the dispersant have a volume resistivity of  $10^{13} \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher. It is also preferable that the dielectric constant of the dispersant ~~being~~ be 3.0 or lower.

10 Secondly, the dispersant is required to minimize its evaporation at the ink ~~eject~~ ejection port and to quickly dry and ~~to~~ fix the ink after printing. For this purpose, the dispersant must have an evaporation rate within an appropriate range at room temperature. Moreover, in order not to ignite, the dispersant must have a flash point of room temperature or higher and show  
15 high levels of safety against the environment and human body.

The ink dispersant mainly comprising aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents in accordance with the present invention is not limited on condition that it satisfies the above requirements. Preferable aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents include hydrocarbon solvents having boiling points ranging from 150 to  
20 350 °C. Commercially available products are Exxon Chemical Japan's

ISOPER G, H, L, M and V and NORPER 12, 13 and 15, Idemitsu Petrochemical's IP Solvent 1620 and 2028, Nippon Petrochemical's ISOSOL 300 and 400, and Maruzen Petrochemical's MARCASOL R. These products are aliphatic saturated hydrocarbons of extremely high purity and have a boiling point of 40 °C or higher in addition to a viscosity of 3 cSt or lower, a surface tension of 22.5 to 28.0mN/m and a resistivity of  $10^{13} \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher at a temperature of 25 °C. Moreover, these products have low reactivity and high stability, low toxicity, and ~~little-order~~odor, thus exhibiting safety against the human body.

10 In the present invention, such an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent can be used solely or in combination, as a dispersant. Moreover, a mixture with a solvent other than hydrocarbon compounds compatible with the aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent, such as silicon oils, can be used as long as the mixture satisfies aforementioned requirements and does not affect the solubility of the polymer and metal soap in accordance with the present invention as described later. Examples of such silicon oils include synthesized dimethyl polysiloxane having low viscosity. Commercially available products include Shin-Etsu Silicones' KF 96L and Toray Dow Corning Silicone's SH 200. Although dimethyl ~~polysiloxane~~polysiloxanes having a wide range of ~~viscosity~~viscosities are available depending on their molecular weight,

20

those having a viscosity ranging from 1 to 20 cSt are preferable for satisfying the above-mentioned requirements. Like hydrocarbon solvents, these dimethyl polysiloxane products have a flash point of 40 °C or higher and a volume resistivity of  $10^{13} \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher, high levels of stability and safety, and no odor.

As color materials, pigments, pigments dispersed in a resin insoluble ~~to~~ in the dispersant or pigments having graft polymers on the surface thereof can be used.

Various inorganic and organic pigments can be used. Such pigments include carbon black,  ~~$\beta$ -naphthol-based~~  $\beta$ -naphthol-based azo pigment, pyrazolone-based azo pigment, acetoacetic allyllide-based azo pigment, condensed azo pigment, disazo pigment, anthrapridine pigment, indanthrene pigment, phthalocyanine pigment, quinacridone pigment, indigo pigment, isoindolinone pigment, dioxadine pigment, perylene pigment, phtaloperinone pigment, quinophthalone pigment, and titanium dioxide.

As resins insoluble ~~to~~ in the dispersant, a variety of known natural or synthesized resins can be used. Such resins include acrylic resin, epoxy resin, ethylene-vinyl acetate resin, vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate resin, and styrene-butadiene resin. As methods of dispersing pigment in these resins, various known methods as shown in the process of manufacturing

electrophotographic toner particles can be used. Processed pigments containing pigment particles dispersed in rosin ester resin or vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate resin are commercially available and such products can be used.

5           In the ink in accordance with the present invention, preferably, the concentration of the color material relative to the total amount of the ink is 0.5 to 15 wt %, and more preferably, 2 to 10 wt %. When the concentration of the color material is lower than 0.5 wt %, sufficient printing density cannot be obtained. When the concentration of the color material is higher than 15  
10 wt %, the viscosity of the ink increases and stable ink ejection cannot be performed. These cases are not preferable.

Mainly for dispersing the above-mentioned color material and improving the dispersing ability thereof in the dispersant, a resin soluble or partly soluble in the dispersant can be added. In other words, the  
15 above-mentioned resin serves as a dispersant and a binder and also serves to improve the fixing ability of the color material onto the recording medium.

In terms of the effect of the dispersant, a resin having a high affinity with the color material is preferable. In terms of the effect of the binder, a solid resin or liquid resin with high viscosity at room temperature is  
20 preferable. Any kind of resin can be used as long as it satisfies such

requirements. Such preferable resins include hydrocarbon resin, alkyd resin, and acrylic resin.

With the ink in accordance with the present invention, preferably, the concentration of the resin relative to the total amount of the ink is 0.1 to 20  
5 wt %, and more preferably, 1 to 15 wt %. When the concentration of the resin is lower than 0.1 wt %, the effect of improving the dispersing ability of the color material, or the effect of improving the fixing ability of the color material onto the recording medium are substantially lost. When the concentration of the resin is higher than 20 wt %, the viscosity of the ink  
10 increases and stable ink ejection cannot be performed. These cases are not preferable.

As described later, when a polymer having a good affinity with the color material and a sufficient molecular weight is used as a polymer constituting the ink in accordance with the present invention, the  
15 above-mentioned dispersing function and binder function can be obtained, as well as a function to control electrostatic charge of the color material, which is an object of the present invention. In that case, the above-mentioned resin needs not be added necessarily.

As a polymer soluble in the dispersant and having at least repeating  
20 units represented by the above-mentioned general formula (1), which is a

first feature of the ink composition in accordance with the present invention, homopolymers, random copolymers, block copolymers and graft copolymers having alkyl ester in their side chains can be used.

In terms of affinity with the dispersant mainly comprising an  
 5 aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent, a polymer having 4 to 22 carbon atoms in R<sup>2</sup> of general formula (1) is preferable.

Examples of monomers for forming such repeating units include isobutyl methacrylate, hexyl acrylate, hexyl methacrylate, octyl acrylate, octyl methacrylate, 2-ethyl hexyl acrylate, 2-ethyl hexyl methacrylate, decyl  
 10 acrylate, decyl methacrylate, dodecyl acrylate, dodecyl methacrylate, hexadecyl acrylate, hexadecyl methacrylate, octadecyl acrylate, and octadecyl methacrylate.

Monomers that can be copolymerized with these monomers include: alkenes (e.g. butene, ~~hexane~~ hexene, octene, 2-ethyl-~~hexane~~ hexene, decene,  
 15 dodecene, hexadecene, octadecene) and their derivatives; alkyl vinyl ether (e.g. alkyl group: methyl, ethyl, butyl, hexyl, octyl, 2-ethyl hexyl, decyl, dodecyl, hexadecyl, and octadecyl) and their derivatives; cycloalkyl vinyl monomers (e.g. vinyl cyclopentane and vinyl cyclohexane) and their derivatives; aromatic vinyl monomers (e.g. styrene, 2-methyl styrene,  
 20 3-methyl styrene, 4-methyl styrene, 4-ethyl styrene, 4-propyl styrene, 4-butyl

styrene, 4-t-butyl styrene, 4-hexyl styrene, 4-octyl styrene, 4-cyclohexyl styrene, 1-vinyl naphthalene, and 2-vinyl naphthalene) and their derivatives; acrylate monomers (e.g. methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, propyl acrylate, dimethyl amino ethyl acrylate, diethyl amino ethyl acrylate, and tetraoxy ethyl acrylate) and their derivatives; methacrylate monomers (e.g. methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, propyl methacrylate, dimethyl amino ethyl methacrylate, and diethyl amino ethyl methacrylate) and their derivatives; and acrylic acid, methacrylic acid and maleic anhydride.

The number of kinds of monomers constituting the polymer is not specifically limited. Homopolymers or copolymers of the above-mentioned monomers or copolymers made by copolymerization with other monomers capable of copolymerization can be used.

In order for a polymer to be solvated with the dispersant and to obtain an efficient solubility ~~to~~in the dispersant, it is preferable that the combination of monomers and their composition ratio should be such that the polymer has a structure similar to that of the dispersant or the polymer and dispersant have a similar polarity. In other words, it is preferable that the monomers include relatively long hydrocarbon chains so that the polarity of the polymer is low.

Preferable examples of copolymers that satisfy above requirements

include random polymers, block polymers, and graft polymers such as:

- copolymers (e.g. methyl acrylate / octadecyl acrylate, styrene / dodecyl acrylate, styrene/tridecyl acrylate, dodecyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate, octyl methacrylate / butyl acrylate, dodecyl methacrylate / glycidyl methacrylate,
- 5 2-ethyl hexyl acrylate / acrylic acid, isodecyl methacrylate / diethyl amino ethyl methacrylate, dodecyl methacrylate / dimethyl amino ethyl methacrylate, dodecyl methacrylate / diethyl amino ethyl methacrylate, dodecyl methacrylate / p-methyl styrene, and dodecyl methacrylate / p-dimethyl amino styrene);
- 10 terpolymers (e.g. dodecyl methacrylate / isodecyl methacrylate / methyl methacrylate , octadecyl methacrylate / cyclohexyl acrylate / methacrylic acid, octyl acrylate /crotonic acid /dodecyl methacrylate, glycidyl methacrylate / octadecyl methacrylate / dodecyl methacrylate, dodecyl methacrylate /octyl methacrylate / glycidyl methacrylate, isodecyl
- 15 methacrylate / octadecyl methacrylate /acrylic acid, p-methyl styrene / tetradecyl methacrylate / isobutyl methacrylate, styrene / octadecyl methacrylate / dimethyl amino methyl methacrylate, styrene / dodecyl acrylate / tridecyl acrylate, p-methyl styrene/ isobutyl methacrylate / 2-ethyl hexyl acrylate , p-t-butyl styrene / isobutyl methacrylate / 2-ethyl
- 20 2-ethyl hexyl acrylate, and methyl acrylate / octadecyl acrylate / tetraoxy



ethyl acrylate); and

tetrapolymers (e.g. N-vinyl pyrrolidone / butyl acrylate / dodecyl methacrylate / octadecyl methacrylate, and acrylic acid / octadecyl acrylate / methyl methacrylate / isodecyl acrylate).

5           These (co)polymers can be used in combination with a resin soluble or partly soluble in the dispersant that is added to serve mainly as a dispersing agent or a binder.

The compounds represented by formulae (2) to (15) in the attached sheets are examples of preferable polymers.

10           Preferably, the metal soap in accordance with the present invention is composed of a metallic salt of a fatty acid having 6 to 12 carbon atoms because it is soluble in the aforementioned highly electrically insulating dispersant mainly comprising an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent.

Especially, a metal soap containing naphthenic acid or octylic acid as  
15   fatty acid components is most preferable because it is highly soluble even in high purity aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents having an extremely low kauri-butanol value (30 or less) and exhibits high electrostatic charging performance.

As metal atoms of these metal soaps, manganese, lead, zinc, calcium,  
20   aluminum, zirconium, copper and iron can be used. Examples of preferable

metal soaps include manganese naphthenate, iron naphthenate, nickel naphthenate, zirconium naphthenate, manganese octylate, iron octylate, nickel octylate, and zirconium octylate.

The use of these metal soaps and the above-mentioned polymers in combination can impart  $\zeta$  potential having highly positive polarity to the color material.

In accordance with the present invention, it is preferable that the concentration of the metal soap relative to the total amount of the ink should be 0.01 to 2.0 wt %. When the concentration of the metal soap is lower than 0.01 wt %, the effect of imparting high  $\zeta$  potential to the color material is substantially lost. When the concentration of the metal soap is higher than 2.0 wt %, the volume resistivity of the ink decreases and thus the printing density tends to decrease. Generally, a metal soap is supplied with its metal components being 5 to 20 %, depending on the kinds of the metal after being diluted by a solvent or plasticizer. The above-mentioned value in weight percent shows the amount of the metal soap after dilution.

The basic ingredients of the ink in accordance with the present invention are as mentioned above, ~~and~~ wherein a dispersing agent, surface active agent, wax, dye and other additives can be added as required.

Next, the method for preparing the ink is described. In order to

prepare the ink, general methods known for preparing various kinds of pigment inks can be used.

An example of ~~preparing~~ a preparation method includes the following steps:

5           weighing a color material, resin, (co)polymer, metal soap, and other supplementary additives so that they have a predetermined compounding ratio;

          mixing the above composition with a dispersant so that they are within an appropriate viscosity range;

10          mixing and milling the mixture for several to several tens of hours using such dispersing machines as a bead mill, attritor, and ball mill;

          obtaining concentrated liquid of the ink in which the color material having a grain size of several hundred nm to several  $\mu\text{m}$  is dispersed; and

          diluting the concentrated liquid using the dispersant to a  
15       predetermined concentration.

Another method includes the steps of:

          mixing and milling a color material, resin, and supplementary additives and diluting them in the same manner as described above; and adding a (co)polymer and metal soap.

20          Still another method includes the steps of:

mixing, milling, and diluting a color material, resin, (co)polymer and supplementary additives in the same manner as described above; and adding a metal soap.

Any of the above ~~method~~ methods can bring the same effect.

5

Next, examples of the present invention are described below.

#### Example 1

Added to 82.3 g of an Exxon Chemical's isoparaffin hydrocarbon,  
10 ISOPER G (product name), are 5.0 g of p-methyl styrene/isobutyl  
metacrylate/2-ethyl hexyl acrylate terpolymer (molar ratio: 56/34/10, weight  
average molecular weight: 80000, hereinafter referred to as Copolymer "a")  
and 2.67 g of manganese naphthenate (metal component: 10 %, which  
percentage is applicable to all the examples shown below). The mixture is  
15 stirred at room temperature until the terpolymer and manganese  
naphthenate were completely dissolved. The stirred mixture and 10.0 g of  
pigment Reflux Blue R54 (product name of Clariant Japan), which is added  
as a color material, are put into an agate pot together with zirconia beads and  
then mixed and milled by a planetary ball mill for 24 hours. A pigment  
20 dispersion containing 10 wt % of the color material therein is obtained.

The pigment dispersion is diluted by ISOPER G and ink A having the following composition is prepared.

	ISOPER G	94.7 wt %
5	Reflux Blue R54	3.0 wt %
	Copolymer "a"	1.5 wt %
	Manganese naphthenate	0.8 wt %

The pigment in ink A shows an extremely high  $\zeta$  potential of 120mV at a temperature of 25 °C. Ink A has a volume resistivity of  $10^{10} \Omega\text{cm}$  or  
10 higher.

For the measurement of  $\zeta$  potential, Otsuka Electronics'  $\zeta$  electrometer model ELS-6000 is used. The ink diluted to approx. 1,000 times by the dispersant is poured into a measuring cell for low-dielectric constants measurement, kept at a temperature of 25 °C and  $\zeta$  potentials are  
15 measured. The volume resistivity is measured using Keithley Instruments' high resistance meter model 6517 and Toyo Vacuum Industry's electrode model 1 for measuring liquid electrical resistance, in a constant temperature oven at a temperature of 25 °C. The measuring conditions of these values are the same with the following comparative examples and examples. As for  
20 the volume resistivity of the inks in the following comparative examples and

examples, the composition and amount of the polymers and metal soaps were adjusted so that the inks have a volume resistivity of  $10^{10} \Omega\text{cm}$  or higher.

The printing performance of ink A is evaluated using an electrostatic head shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a structure of an electrostatic head used for evaluation of the ink.

With reference to Fig. 1, head 1 comprises metallic recording electrodes 2 for applying the ink voltage pulses according to recording signals and for ejecting ink droplets, plastic bottom plate 3 having a plurality of recording electrodes 2 formed thereon, plastic top plate 4, and plastic side plates 5. Metallic counter electrode 6 is opposed to recording electrodes 2.

A recording paper (not shown), i.e. a recording medium, is placed between head 1 and counter electrode 6. The recording paper is placed so that it is in contact with counter electrode 6 and movable perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of head 1.

With reference to Fig. 1, bottom plate 3, top plate 4, and side plates 5 form an elongate slit-like ink ejection port. Ink (not shown) supplied through an ink passage (not shown) that is formed at the back of the head fills this slit-like ink ejection port and forms a meniscus between the tip end of recording electrodes 2 and top plate 4.

In this example, the space between bottom plate 3 and top plate 4, i.e. the slit width, is approx. 150  $\mu\text{m}$ , the width of the recording electrode 2 is approx. 60  $\mu\text{m}$ , the pitch of recording electrodes 2 is approx. 85  $\mu\text{m}$ , and the space between the tip end of recording electrodes 2 and recording paper is approx. 1 mm.

In the head with such a structure, a constant negative voltage is always applied to counter electrode 6 to generate a constant bias electric field toward recording electrodes 2. Applying to recording electrodes 2 positive voltage pulses according to recording signals at a constant frequency while moving a recording paper perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of head 1, allows the electrostatic attractive force to eject ink droplets from the tip end of recording electrodes 2 toward counter electrode 6 and to form printing dots onto the recording paper in a constant cycle.

Using this head and ink A, two ~~millions of~~ million dots were printed on copying paper under ~~a~~ the following conditions and the response to the recording frequency and printing density were evaluated.

counter electrode voltage: - 1 kV,

recording electrode voltage: + 500V,

recording signal pulse applying time: 200 microseconds, and

recording frequency: 2kHz

As a result, uniform dots substantially free from ink bleeding were printed without any missing dot at a frequency of 2 kHz in a stable manner. According to visual inspections using an optical microscope, the dots had an optical density of at least 1.4 that was higher than that of a conventional ink jet printer. Table 1 shows ink compositions and evaluation results.

In the Evaluation column of ~~Evaluation~~, when stable printing having an optical density of at least 1.4 is performed at a recording frequency of 2 kHz and the percentage of missing dots is less than 0.05 % that is attainable with commercially available ink jet printers, O is marked. In other cases, i.e. when the ejection response frequency is less than 2 kHz, when the percentage of missing dots is 0.05 % or higher, or when continuous stable printing cannot be performed, X is marked. Evaluations are made for the following examples and comparative examples in the same manner.

In the above explanation, the copolymer has a weight average molecular weight of ~~80000~~ 80,000. But, it should be noted that the feature of the present invention occurs in the combination of (co)polymers having a specific chemical structure and metal soaps. In other words, the molecular weight [i.e. number (n in formula (1)) of the repeating units] of the (co)polymer does not have a significant meaning and is not limited to a specific value. For example, (co)polymers having a weight average



molecular weight ranging from 500 to 1,000,000, which values are the most commonly obtained by, for example, radical polymerization or a like polymerization method, can be used in the present invention.

## 5 Example 2

Using zirconium octylate (metal component: 12%, which percentage is applicable to all the examples shown below) instead of manganese naphthenate of Example 1, ink B having the following composition is prepared in a manner similar to Example 1.

10

ISOPER G	95.2 wt %
Reflux Blue R54	3.0 wt %
Copolymer "a"	1.5 wt %
Zirconium octylate	0.8 wt %

15

As to ink B, the  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment was measured and the printing performance was evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink B are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink B exhibits an extremely high  $\zeta$  potential and has excellent printing results like Example 1.

20

## Comparative example 1

Ink C is prepared in a manner similar to Example 1 except that ink C does not contain Copolymer "a". The  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment was measured and the printing performance was evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink C are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink C exhibits a substantially lower  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment and has poorer printing results than Example 1 containing Copolymer "a".

## 10 Comparative example 2

Ink D is prepared in a manner similar to Example 2 except that ink D does not contain Copolymer "a". The  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink D are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink D exhibits a substantially lower  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment and has poorer printing results than Example 2 containing Copolymer "a".

## Comparative example 3

20 Ink E was prepared in a manner similar to Examples 1 and 2 except

that ink E does not contain a metal soap. The  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink E are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink E exhibits a substantially lower  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment and has poorer printing results than ~~Example~~ Examples 1 and 2 containing a metal soap.

### Example 3

Using dodecyl metacrylate / diethyl amino ethyl metacrylate copolymer (molar ratio: 90/10, weight average molecular weight: 10,000, hereinafter referred to as Copolymer "b") instead of Copolymer "a" of Example 1, ink F having the following composition is prepared in a manner similar to Example 1.

15	ISOPER G	95.0 wt %
	Reflux Blue R54	3.0 wt %
	Copolymer "a"	1.2 wt %
	Manganese naphthenate	0.8 wt %

As to ink F, the  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The

composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink F are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink F exhibits an extremely high  $\zeta$  potential and has excellent printing results.

#### 5 Example 4

Using zirconium octylate instead of manganese naphthenate of Example 3, ink G having the following composition is prepared in a manner similar to Example 1.

10	ISOPER G	95.5 wt %
	Reflux Blue R54	3.0 wt %
	Copolymer "b"	1.2 wt %
	Zirconium octylate	0.3 wt %

As to ink G, the  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink G are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink G exhibits an extremely high  $\zeta$  potential and has excellent printing results like Example 3.

## Comparative example 5

Ink H is prepared in a manner similar to Examples 3 and 4 except that ink H did not contain a metal soap. The  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance was evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink H are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink H exhibits a substantially lower  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment and has poorer printing results than ~~Example~~ Examples 3 and 4.

## 10 Comparative example 6

Ink I is prepared in a manner similar to Example 1 except that ink I contained an alkyd resin (weight average molecular weight: 3,000) as a polymer having no repeating units represented by the general formula (1) instead of Copolymer "a". The  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink I are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink I exhibits a substantially lower  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment and has poorer printing results than Example 1.

## Comparative example 7

Ink J was prepared in a manner similar to Example 1 except that ink J contained an aliphatic hydrocarbon resin (weight average molecular weight: 10,000) as a polymer having no repeating units represented by the general formula (1) instead of Copolymer "a". The  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment was measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink J are shown Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink J exhibits a substantially lower  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment and has poorer printing results than Example 1.

10

## Example 5

Added to 78.3 g iso-paraffin hydrocarbon, MARCASOL R (product name of Maruzen Petrochemical), are 10.0 g of Copolymer "a" and 1.67 g of manganese naphthenate. The mixture is stirred at room temperature until the copolymer and manganese naphthenate are completely dissolved. The mixed solution, and 10.0 g of carbon black pigment MONARCH 120 (product name of Cabot Speciality Chemicals), as a color material, are put into an agate pot together with zirconia beads and then mixed and milled by a planetary ball mill for 24 hours. A pigment dispersion containing 10 wt % of the color material therein is obtained. This pigment dispersion is diluted by

20

MARCASOL R, and ink K having the following composition is prepared.

	MARCASOL R	93.5 wt %
	MONARCH 120	3.0 wt %
5	Copolymer "a"	3.0 wt %
	Manganese naphthenate	0.5 wt %

As to ink K, the  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink K are shown in Table

10 1. As shown in Table 1, ink K exhibits an extremely high  $\zeta$  potential and has excellent printing results.

#### Example 6

Using zirconium octylate instead of manganese naphthenate of

15 Example 5, ink L having the following composition was prepared in a manner similar to Example 5.

	MARCASOL R	93.88 wt %
	MONARCH 120	3.0 wt %
20	Copolymer "a"	3.0 wt %

Zirconium octylate 0.12 wt %

As to ink L, the  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink L are shown in Table 1.

5 As shown in Table 1, ink L exhibits an extremely high  $\zeta$  potential and has excellent printing results.

#### Comparative example 8

Ink M was prepared in a manner similar to Example 5 except that  
10 ink M does not contain Copolymer "a". The  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink M are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink M exhibits a substantially lower  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment and has poorer printing results than  
15 Example 5.

#### Comparative example 9

Ink N is prepared in a manner similar to Example 6 except that ink N does not contain Copolymer "a". The  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured  
20 and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1.



The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink N are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink N exhibits a substantially lower  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment and has poorer printing results than Example 6.

#### 5 Comparative example 10

Ink O is prepared in a manner similar to Examples 5 and 6 except that ink O does not contain a metal soap. The  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink O are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink O exhibits a substantially lower  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment and has poorer printing results than Examples 5 and 6.

#### Example 7

Using the Polymer "b" instead of Polymer "a" of Example 5, ink P having the following composition is prepared in a manner similar to Example 5.

MARCASOL R	95.3 wt %
MONARCH 120	3.0 wt %

Copolymer "b"	1.2 wt %
Manganese naphthenate	0.5 wt %

As to ink P, the  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink P are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink P exhibits an extremely high  $\zeta$  potential and has excellent printing results.

#### Example 8

Using zirconium octylate instead of manganese naphthenate of Example 7, ink Q having the following composition is prepared in a manner similar to Example 5.

MARCASOL R	95.68 wt %
MONARCH 120	3.0 wt %
Copolymer "b"	1.2 wt %
Zirconium octylate	0.12 wt %

As to ink Q, the  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink Q are shown in Table

1. As seen from Table 1, ink Q exhibits an extremely high  $\zeta$  potential and has excellent printing results like Example 7.

#### Comparative example 11

5            Ink R is prepared in a manner similar to Examples 7 and 8 except that ink R does not contain a metal soap. The  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment is measured and the printing performance is evaluated in a manner similar to Example 1. The composition,  $\zeta$  potential and printing evaluation of ink R are shown in Table 1. As seen from Table 1, ink R exhibits a substantially  
10 lower  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment and has poorer printing results than Examples 7 and 8.

The results of the above-mentioned examples show that an ink containing Copolymer "a" or Copolymer "b" and manganese naphthenate or  
15 zirconium octylate exhibits an extremely high  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment of 90 to 130mV and thus has excellent printing characteristics.

In contrast, as seen from the results of comparative examples, an ink containing Copolymer "a" or Copolymer "b" ~~and~~ but neither manganese naphthenate nor zirconium octylate, or ~~that~~ containing manganese  
20 naphthenate or zirconium octylate ~~and~~ but neither Copolymer "a" nor

Copolymer "b", exhibits a  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment of 30 mV or lower and thus has poor printing characteristics.

As shown in the above-mentioned examples, the ink in accordance  
5 with the present invention contains a metal soap and a polymer having repeating units represented by general formula (1) ~~and~~ which is soluble in a dispersant. This composition can provide ~~a~~ an ink that has a high volume resistivity and has a  $\zeta$  potential with highly positive polarity in its color material, more specifically, an ink that has a volume resistivity of  $10^{10} \Omega\text{cm}$  or  
10 higher at a temperature of 25 °C and has a  $\zeta$  potential of 90 mV or higher of color material. This composition can provide a color material coagulated type ink for an electrostatic head that enables high-speed stable printing of high-density dots substantially free from ink bleeding.

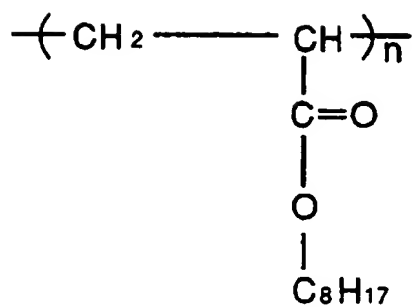
15 Moreover, changing the compositions and contents of the polymers and metal soaps can adjust the  $\zeta$  potential of the pigment. Therefore, electrostatic charges of the color material in the color material coagulated type ink for an electrostatic head can effectively be controlled.

In the above-mentioned examples, isoparaffin hydrocarbons are used  
20 ~~as dispersant~~ dispersants. However, any highly electrically insulating and

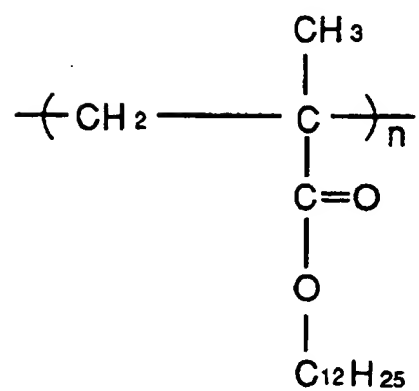
nonpolar liquid that satisfies the requirements given in the explanation of the dispersant can be used as a dispersant.

As mentioned above, the present invention can provide a color  
5 material coagulated type ink for an electrostatic head that enables stable  
printing of high-density dots substantially free from ink bleeding. Also  
provided is a method for effectively controlling electrostatic charges of a color  
material in a color material coagulated type ink for an electrostatic head.  
The present invention can provide an ink for an electrostatic head and a  
10 method for controlling the electrostatic charges of a color material in the ink.

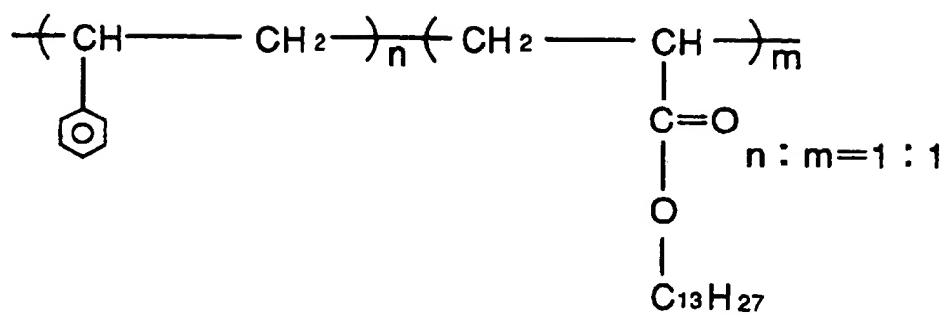
formula (2)



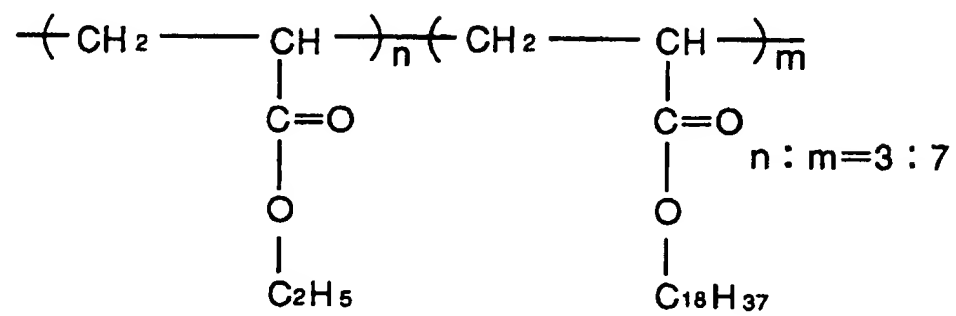
formula (3)



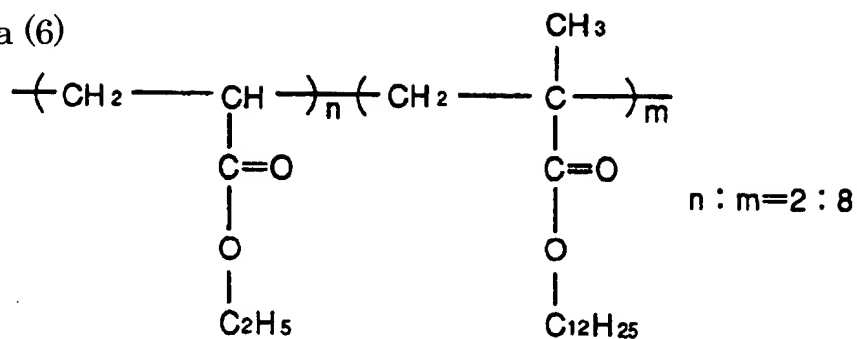
formula (4)



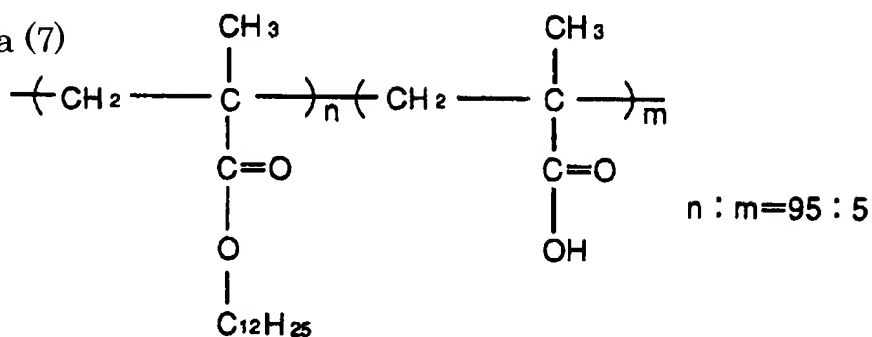
formula (5)



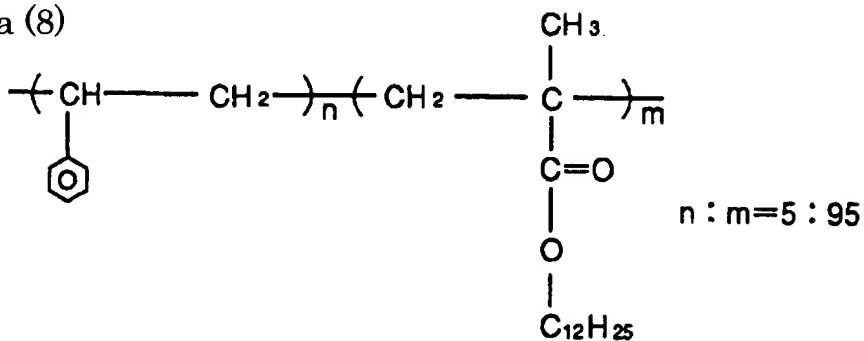
formula (6)



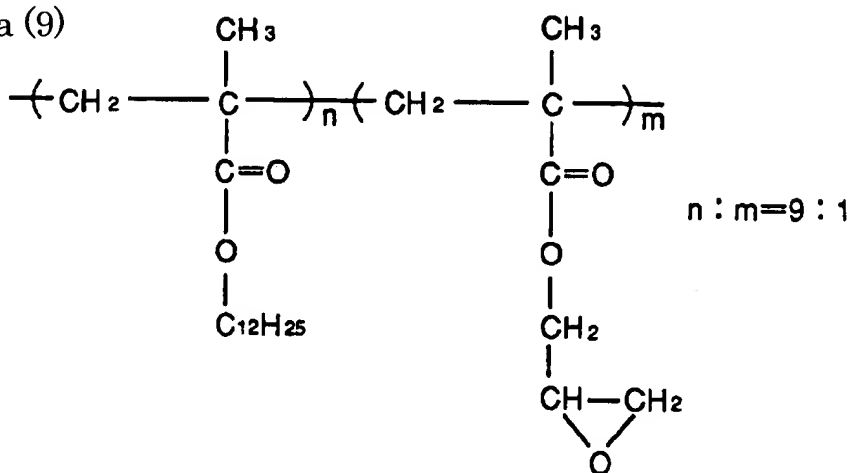
formula (7)



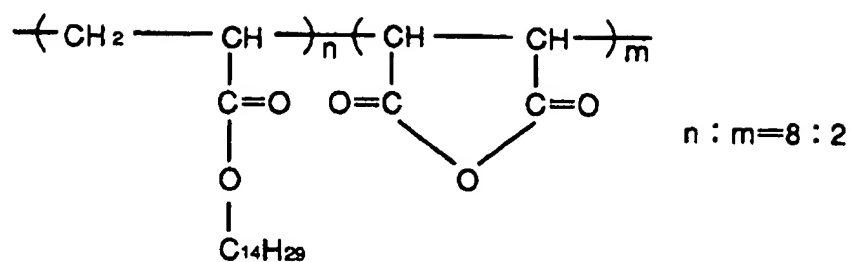
formula (8)



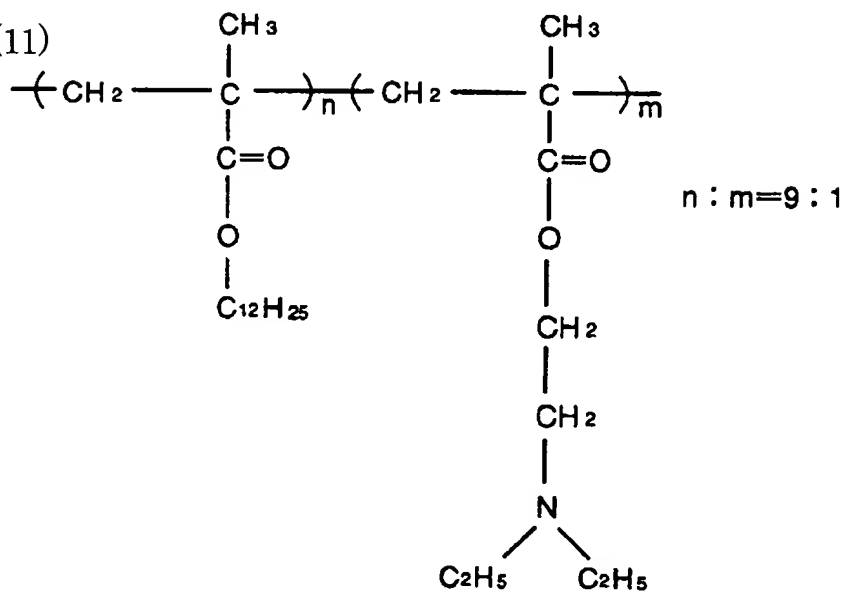
formula (9)



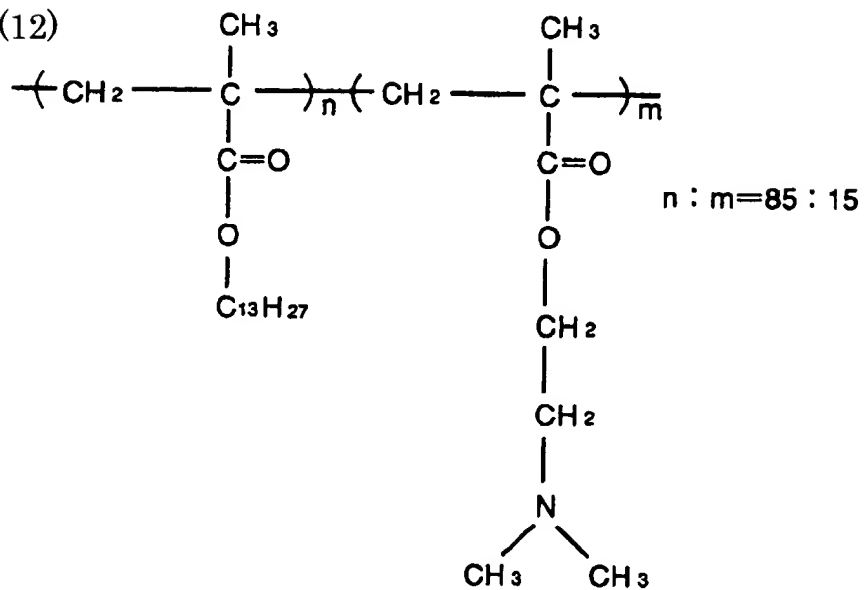
formula (10)



formula (11)

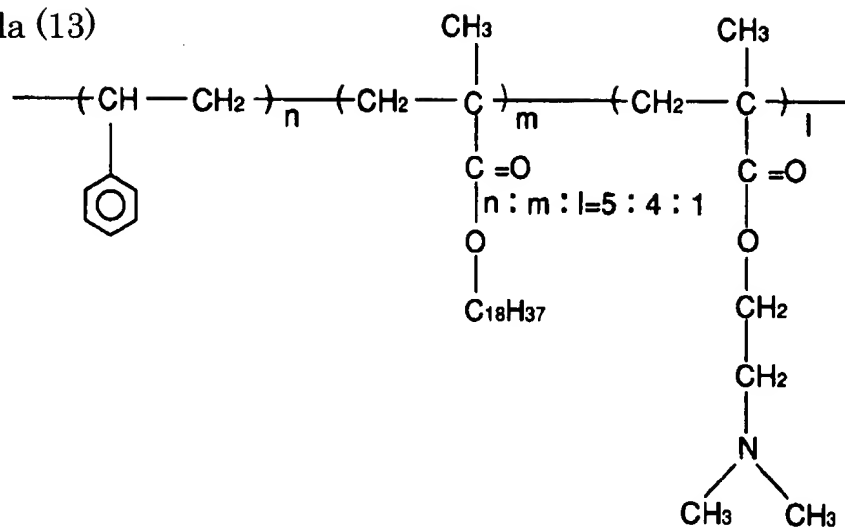


formula (12)

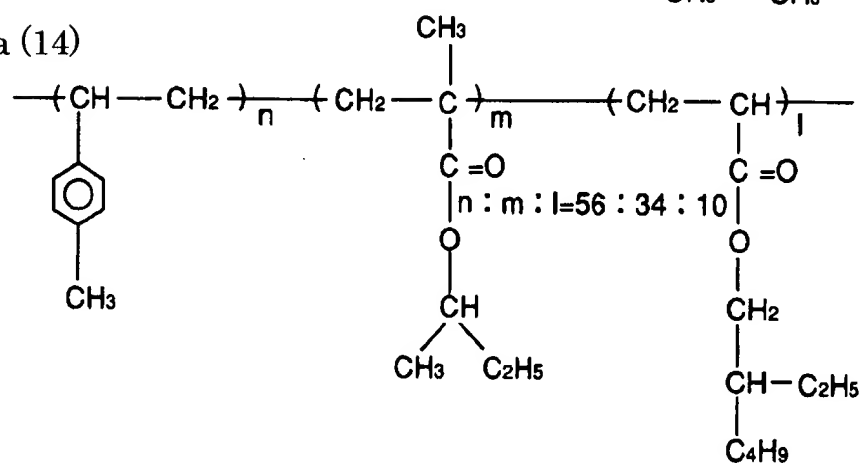




formula (13)



formula (14)



formula (15)

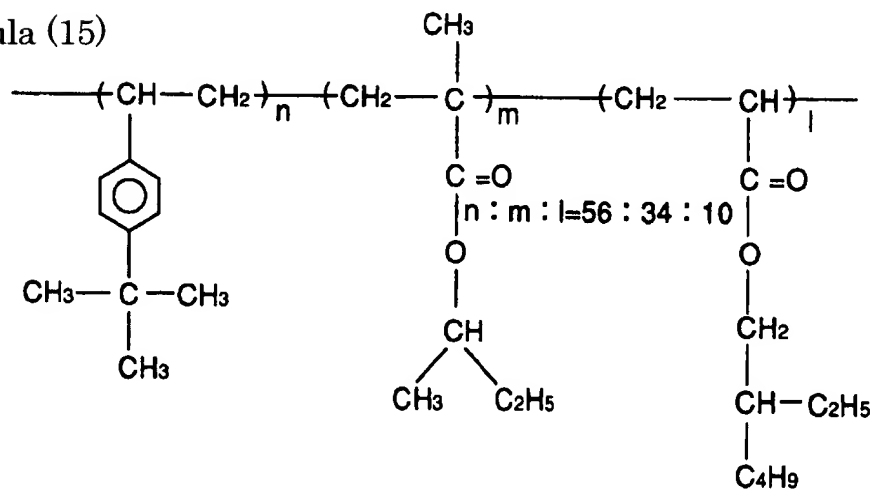


Table 1

	Ink No.	Ink composition (Wt %)				ξ Potential (mV)	Evaluation
		Dispersant	Pigment	Polymer	Metal soap		
Example 1	A	I-G(94.7)	RB-R54(3.0)	Copolymer "a" (1.5)	Mn Naph.(0.8)	120	O
Example 2	B	I-G(95.2)	RB-R54(3.0)	Copolymer "a" (1.5)	Zr Oct.(0.3)	100	O
C-Ex. 1	C	I-G(96.2)	RB-R54(3.0)	None	Mn Naph.(0.8)	30	X
C-Ex. 2	D	I-G(96.7)	RB-R54(3.0)	None	Zr Oct.(0.3)	20	X
C-Ex. 3	E	I-G(95.5)	RB-R54(3.0)	Copolymer "a" (1.5)	None	10	X
Example 3	F	I-G(95.0)	RB-R54(3.0)	Copolymer "b" (1.2)	Mn Naph.(0.8)	130	O
Example 4	G	I-G(95.5)	RB-R54(3.0)	Copolymer "b" (1.2)	Zr Oct.(0.3)	110	O
C-Ex. 5	H	I-G(95.8)	RB-R54(3.0)	Copolymer "b" (1.2)	None	10	X
C-Ex. 6	I	I-G(94.7)	RB-R54(3.0)	Alkyd resin(1.5)	Mn Naph.(0.8)	10	X
C-Ex. 7	J	I-G(94.7)	RB-R54(3.0)	Hydrocarbon resin(1.5)	Mn Naph.(0.8)	30	X
Example 5	K	M-R(93.5)	M-120(3.0)	Copolymer "a" (3.0)	Mn Naph.(0.8)	90	O
Example 6	L	M-R(93.88)	M-120(3.0)	Copolymer "a" (3.0)	Zr Oct.(0.12)	120	O
C-Ex. 8	M	M-R(96.5)	M-120(3.0)	None	Mn Naph.(0.5)	20	X
C-Ex. 9	N	M-R(96.88)	M-120(3.0)	None	Zr Oct.(0.12)	30	X
C-Ex. 10	O	M-R(94.0)	M-120(3.0)	Copolymer "a" (3.0)	None	-10	X
Example 7	P	M-R(95.3)	M-120(3.0)	Copolymer "b" (1.2)	Mn Naph.(0.5)	90	O
Example 8	Q	M-R(95.88)	M-120(3.0)	Copolymer "b" (1.2)	Zr Oct.(0.12)	100	O
C-Ex. 11	R	M-R(95.8)	M-120(3.0)	Copolymer "b" (1.2)	None	0	X

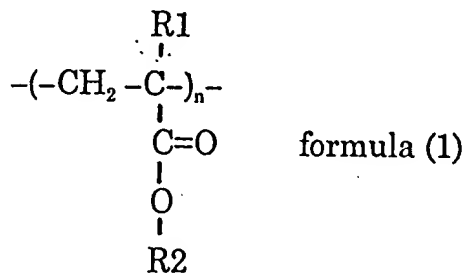
C-Ex.: Comparative example, I-G: Isoper-G, RB: Reflux blue, M: Monarc,

Mn Naph.: Manganese naphthenate, Zr Oct.: Zirconium octylate

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An ink for an ink jet printer~~comprising~~ containing a highly electrically insulating dispersant mainly ~~comprising~~ having an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent; a color material insoluble in the dispersant; a polymer  
 5 having at least repeating units represented by the following general formula (1) and soluble in the dispersant, and a metal soap. The ink enables high-speed stable printing of high-density dots substantially free from ink bleeding. Moreover, the present invention provides a method of effectively controlling electrostatic charges of the color material in the ink.

10



15

wherein R1 is one of a hydrogen atom and a methyl group, and R2 is an alkyl group having 4 to 22 carbon atoms.